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NSC BRIEFING

28 September 1960

MOSCOW AND PEKING PROPAGANDA TREATMENT OF MAJOR SPEECHES AT THE 15th UNGA SESSION

- President's speech, summarized by TASS in 600 words, given usual I. tendentious treatment by Soviet media.
 - Moscow used TASS report for foreign-language broadcasts, while Α. home service carried shortened version.
 - Government newspaper Izvestia published full text (unusual 1. but not unprecedented coverage of a Presidential pronouncement).
 - Party organ, Pravda, which carried full text of Nkrumah's speech, 2. published only summary of President's.
 - Moscow disparages the speech as "colorless," "mere sophistry," В. "disappointing," and "nothing new."
 - Stated on 24 September, "one can hardly escape the impression 1. that statesmanship is on an indefinite leave of absence from Washington."
 - 2. Most favorable observation was that "many people" noted the "entirely quiet and restrained tone" of the speech. statement appeared only in a talk for foreign audiences; it was deleted from home service version of same commentary.
 - Soviet media have not picked up Khrushchev's impromptu remark 3. that speech was "conciliatory."
 - Some 50 Moscow radio commentaries elaborated TASS criticism.
 - TASS reported that President advanced "so-called" five-point program for Africa; commentators said the African delegates seemed bored and that "the aid proposed by the United States is insignificant." NO CHANCE IN OLAS

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- D. TASS said President "virtually buried" idea of general and complete disarmament.
- II. Peiping reported briefly on 23 September that President gave "a long speech," followed up later in day with heavily slanted 1,200-word account--twice as long as TASS's and much more denunciatory.
 - A. Chinese account says President devoted more than half speech to "advocating the US Government's policy of aggression against Africa through continued, intensified use of the UN."
 - B. Radio Peiping broadcast a truncated version of this story to domestic and a few foreign audiences--typical handling of a Presidential statement.
- III. Khrushchev speech given unprecedented publicity by Moscow.
 - A. Some 400 Moscow radio items publicizing Khrushchev's speech in three days after it was delivered.
 - 1. More than twice the publicity given his UNGA speech last year.
 - 2. Greater attention than Moscow has ever paid any Khrushchev speech.
 - B. Moscow broadcast the text "live" in the home and regional services, and, following customary practice, beamed summaries to foreign audiences.
 - C. Speech termed a "bold new peace initiative" that drew "wide acclaim" from world public opinion, caused "confusion and alarm" in Western "ruling circles."
 - 1. The "greater part" of the US press is said to have made a concerted effort to minimize the import of the speech.

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- D. Most commentaries, including Pravda's 26 September editorial, focus on disarmament and proposal for liquidation of colonialism.
 - 1. Comparatively little attention has been given his proposals for changing UN structure and moving UN headquarters.
- IV. Other bloc countries have followed Soviet line except Communist China, whose handling reflects current Sino-Soviet differences.
 - A. Apparently still suspicious of Khrushchev's intentions toward

 West, Peiping has so far made no comment whatever on the speech.
 - B. Official New China News Agency did issue 1,600-word summary, including all of Khrushchev's major points, but did no editorializing.
 - 1. This summary reprinted in ChiCom press and broadcast in greatly shortened form in domestic and foreign-language news programs.
 - C. Summary reports Khrushchev's remarks on UN membership for Communist China.
 - 1. On 27 September, Peiping commentary attacking "US campaign of hostility and slander against China" said nothing about Soviet move to get China admitted.
- V. Moscow and Peiping treatment of other leaders' speeches contains few surprises.
 - A. Moscow gave <u>Tito</u> more objective treatment than President, with stress on Tito's plea for disarmament.
 - 1. Peiping denounces Yugoslav bitterly, ignores his approval of ChiCom UN membership.

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- B. Castro and Nkrumah got second play to Khrushchev in Moscow radio output.
 - Castro summary got 2500 words, Nkrumah 1300 (in contrast Czech leader Novotny and Albanian premier Shehu got 5-600 each, about same as President).
 - 2. Peiping on 28 September applauded Castro's speech as a "powerful indictment of US aggression against Cuba" in 1280 word summary.
- C. Of Hammarskjold speech Monday, Moscow radio said simply that he "made a statement in reply to the sharp criticisms of his activity in relation to the Congo."
 - 1. Added later that response to Hammarskjold's "attempted justification" of his actions was "light titter" in the hall.